(Land Registration Act, 1925). To-day compulsory land registration functions in the County of London, Eastbourne, and Hastings, and voluntary registration elsewhere in England and Wales.

As a result of comparisons and discussions as to the rival advantages of land registration against ordinary conveyancing and an agitation extending over many years for a simplified form of ordinary conveyancing, the latter system was still further simplified by the Law of Property Act, 1925, and a trial period of ten years (1926-1935) given to see whether ordinary conveyancing in its new simplified form is as satisfactory as registration of land. We are in this trial period to-day.

There are many who regard land registration as unnecessary and conferring no advantages which could not be equally obtained through the present simplified system of ordinary conveyancing. There are many others who declare that ordinary conveyancing, even in its present simplified form, is defective, and that the only future for conveyancing lies in the extension of compulsory registration throughout England and Wales. The battle royal for the rival sj'stems is likely to wax hot, with what result it is difficult to forecast (although the probabilities are that land registration will win).

The Solicitor's clerk, while therefore studying

conveyancing in all its ramifications, should try to make himself well acquainted with land registration, as even if it does not in the near future entirely supersede ordinary conveyancing, the system will undoubtedly extend and increase.